

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, June 13.
TREATY WITH AMERICA.

Lord H. Petty rose pursuant to his notice, to move for certain papers relating to the attack on the Chesapeake, in addition to those already on his table. The instructions given to Mr. Erskine on that subject, he thought ought to be produced, as well as the communication he must necessarily have made to government, explaining the motives for his recent conduct; for, without them, no judgment could be formed of the degree in which he had violated his instructions, or indeed of the general conduct of the American government. It was necessary that the house should be informed of the instructions given to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake; he would therefore make that the subject of a motion. If the right honourable gentleman opposite, from information which he might possess, but which he (lord H. Petty) had not, should state to the house, that the instructions given to that gentleman could not be made public without detriment to the public service; he would not press his motion, for the present; but the communication from Mr. Erskine, in which he assigned his motives for making those arrangements with America, which had excited so much attention, he thought of such importance that it ought to be immediately laid on the table; the noble lord concluded by moving, "that there be laid before the house a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, as also any communication that his majesty's ministers might be possessed of from Mr. Erskine, explaining his motives for making the late arrangements with America."

Mr. Canning thought that the reasons he should give for not concurring with the motion, would be satisfactory to the noble lord. It had been rumoured abroad that Mr. Erskine had not departed from his instructions, he thought it was proper to prove to this country, to America, and to the world, that such a report was not founded in fact. The fact, whether the arrangements he had made were or were not in conformity to the instructions he had received, was not the point in question; how far those arrangements might be improved, might hereafter be the subject of consideration. The papers already produced were, he thought, sufficient to substantiate the fact of Mr. Erskine's having gone beyond his instructions. The propriety of giving those instructions might become a political question; but that the arrangements he had made were unauthorized by the instructions he had received, the documents already before them, he thought, completely established. When the intelligence of the arrangements entered into with America first came over, not transmitted by the minister to government, but through the medium of the American papers, and by them immediately laid before the public, it only remained for ministers to establish a treaty, the conclusion of which the instructions given by them did not authorize or disavow it altogether. It had accordingly been stated by them, that it was not sanctioned by the instructions they had issued, but nothing had been said with respect to the conduct of Mr. Erskine that could be avoided while they did justice to themselves. It had been said, that probably Mr. Erskine had received some verbal assurances from the American government which, in his own opinion, might justify him in concluding such a treaty. He did not know what verbal assurances he might have received; but that verbal assurances should be taken in a question of such importance, he thought, was more than any government could expect, or that any ministers would consent to. Of the three points laid down as the price of the repeal of our orders in council, not one had been obtained by the treaty concluded by Mr. Erskine. Even the *sine qua non* of our propositions had not been gained. With respect to England's being left at liberty to capture American vessels trading to the ports of our enemies, the accepting that as a concession was merely courtesy on our part. Whatever might be the laws of America with respect to the belligerent powers, Great Britain could enforce her right of capturing neutral vessels trading with her enemies when in a state of blockade, and capture them she would.

The instructions given to Mr. Erskine, with respect to the "non-intercourse and non-importation acts," had two distinct branches. It was not enough that those acts ceased to remain in force against England, but it was further to be stipulated that they should remain in force against France, and those powers who were under their influence. It might be said that Great Britain was put out from the number of those to whom those acts were to extend, while France remained one of them. But it should be remembered, he "non-intercourse and non-importation acts," were but a temporary measure. They were to expire on the 20th May. Though the treaty, therefore, concluded by Mr. Erskine might be made to pay for the repeal of it, by recalling our orders in council, while France would enjoy the advantages resulting from it for nothing at all. It was therefore necessary that some pledge should be given that those acts would be renewed, and continued in force against France, otherwise, while we paid all the expense, our enemies might reap half the benefit. For America, by the treaty concluded, was not bound to continue those acts against France, and perhaps at the present time her ports were as open to the French as to the English. Was it to be supposed his majesty's ministers could agree to withdraw those retaliatory measures which they had been compelled to adopt against France with respect to America, leaving her ports alike open to both the belligerent powers? When our often repeated offer of reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake was first made, Mr. Rofe was only instructed to procure the recall of the proclamation interdicting our ships from their waters. Every power when aggrieved had a right to revenge the injuries it might have received, or to expect an atonement from the offending party; but it could not possess a right to both. If an atonement were expected, revenge was not to be attempted, and if revenge were attempted an atonement could not be expected. America thought proper to revenge herself. Our ships were interdicted from her waters while those of France were allowed an asylum in her harbours.—This resolution on the part of America made a great difference between the belligerent powers, as it gave France a great advantage which Great Britain was denied.—When the interdiction

was extended to both, had a disposition to cavil existed on our side, we might have found even then cause for complaint, as while they interdicted our enemies they excluded us also. But this the English government was far from doing; our offer of reparation was then again renewed. The proclamation had never been properly recalled, it had only been emerged in the "non-intercourse and non-importation acts," and thus put the two belligerents, England and France, on a footing of equality. The non-intercourse and non-importation acts being, as he before stated, but a temporary measure, and expiring on the 20th of May, agreeing to the treaty made by Mr. Erskine, we should have paid the price of our orders in council for having about six weeks the advantage of France, for being admitted to enter the harbours of America exclusively; at the expiration of the time we might have been excluded, and France permitted to have the advantage over us in her turn. Could it be thought that government ought to have confirmed such a treaty as this?—Could they have been justified had they been content to have waited six weeks to learn the effect? Surely it could not be thought of. Had Mr. Erskine transmitted to ministers the treaty before he concluded it, their disapprobation of such an arrangement would have been immediately expressed, and there never would have been a question of such a nature before the house. Mr. Erskine would have been instructed to have set it right, as he was sure no disposition existed on the part of government to take it out of his hands. But the treaty being concluded as it was, they had only to adopt or not to adopt it, and not adopting it, they were bound to prove, that it had been concluded contrary to the instructions they had given. Thus situated, they were compelled to make the disclosures which had been made; but to go further, to communicate every circumstance at present might tend to embarrass and mar the negotiations still pending between the two countries, which he still cherished a hope would be finally terminated to the satisfaction of both parties. Mr. Erskine was instructed to obtain a continuance of the interdiction of commerce not only with respect to France, but to every power dependent on her; whatever imagined that any one would have been extravagant enough to view Holland as not under the influence of France? Holland could only be considered as an exemption from two opposite admissions; as if dependent on France, she must share the fate of France; and if independent, she was the more offensive to England, as voluntarily espousing the cause of her enemy. Mr. Erskine, on signing, might have been led into an error by verbal assurances as to France, but not so with respect to Holland, as he must have known that she had been exempted from the non-intercourse act. It might be said that he expected Holland would be placed on the same footing as France. But this, if true, would be strange indeed, when the neutrality of Holland had been distinctly recognized, while that of Italy (Italy whose crown was on the head of Bonaparte) was only doubted.

Mr. Erskine was instructed to require not only that the non-intercourse act should be repealed, but that England should have the benefit of a partial repeal. If such were the instructions given, he would ask the noble lord if they had been fulfilled, when though he had gone to the full extent of the concessions he was authorized to make, he had not even gained one of the conditions he was instructed to obtain, which would appear on a perusal of the papers before the house. If those did not carry conviction of the fact, nothing he could bring forward would. For reasons already stated, he should decline entering at present farther into the subject—before he resumed his seat he must however state, that he did not personally know Mr. Erskine; he never entertained any prejudice against that gentleman; but with respect to his conduct on receiving a note from the American secretary of state he thought him censurable.—He ought to have returned it unanswered, and put an end at once to the correspondence on receiving such an extraordinary communication.

Mr. Norris would not have risen, had not the right hon. gentleman stated that it had been rumoured out of doors, that Mr. Erskine had not exceeded his instructions. He did not think such rumors could originate with the relations of the gentleman nor did he believe that Mr. Erskine had written a line to them on the subject. He would not then enter into a defence of his relation, as he was certain that he would rather suffer any thing, than have one word uttered in his behalf that might be detrimental to the public service.

Mr. Canning did not make the assertion from his own knowledge. An hon. gentleman had stated, when making a motion on the subject, that such rumors had gone abroad.

Mr. Norris said, he was not in the house when that motion was made.

Mr. Marryat defended ministers, and objected to the production of the communication from Mr. Erskine at present; as if the pleadings were heard on one side, they ought also to be heard on the other, to enable them to judge of the case from the facts that came out.

Mr. Baring, in a speech of some length, defended the conduct of the American government, and spoke in favor of Mr. Erskine.

Mr. Stevens replied to the arguments of the last speaker, and defended ministers. The hon. member did not think that discussions on this subject in this house were likely to promote conciliation on the part of the country in question. He should therefore oppose the motion of the noble lord altogether.

Lord H. Petty stated in reply; that all he desired on this subject was, that disclosure which, to the justification of the parties, was absolutely necessary. The question, as offering a decree of that country, rendered the papers he moved for of necessity in the elucidation of the matters connected with it.—But from the speech of the right hon. gentleman he felt cause of congratulation, in learning that a negotiation was now pending and as it was not his intention or his wish to

throw any impediments in his way; he hoped the house would agree with him in delaying the production of those papers the necessity of which, it was his object to convince the hon. gentleman of. The noble lord consequently withdrew his motion.

THE EXPEDITION.

In the absence of foreign intelligence, there is nothing talked of upon "Change," but the grand expedition now on foot. It is to consist of 35,000 or 40,000 men. The naval part of it is to be under the command of Sir Home Popham, and if we are rightly informed, the military command will be given to General Hope or the earl of Moira. It is understood to be defined for an attack upon the island of Walcheren, which government has learnt within these few days, is almost destitute of troops, they having been all marched to join the grand army in Germany. This enterprise is undertaken with a view of giving the Dutch people an opportunity of shaking off the French yoke.

BATTLE IN POLAND.

By the last arrivals from Holigoland, government received accounts of a battle having been fought at Lubin, in Poland between the archduke Ferdinand's army and the Poles and Saxons, in which the latter were defeated and general Dombrowski killed, which is believed to be perfectly correct; but government do not feel justified in publishing the account as official till they receive further information. The fighting lasted at intervals for 5 days.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18.—By the arrival of the ship George, from Greenock, the ships Phocion and Amazon, from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Greenock and Liverpool papers to the 5th, and London papers to the 3rd of July. These papers afford but little news of moment, the accounts from the Continent not being so late as those by the Mentor, from France. It will by our extracts from Lloyd's List, be seen, that American vessels continued to pour into the different ports of England, where the markets for their cargoes were bad indeed, hardly any thing bringing more than first cost. Capt. Clark, however, informs, that about the time of his sailing the markets were getting better, and some articles had sold at advanced prices, owing to an apprehension that our government would renew the non-intercourse in consequence of the objection to Mr. Erskine's arrangement. There was also a great demand for American vessels, to convey troops, &c. to accompany the new expedition which was on the eve of departure from England. A temporary embargo was expected, to continue till after the sailing of the expedition, in which case, American vessels nearly ready for sea, will meet with detention.

We find nothing in the London papers about the sailing of Mr. Jackson, the new minister for America; but we learn verbally, that it was understood at Liverpool, that he had failed.

LONDON, July 1.—Portuguese papers to the 7th ult. are received. The intelligence they bring is in general not very important. They state, however, that a vessel had arrived at Lisbon, the captain of which reported, that an insurrection had taken place in Genoa, and that the Genoese had put all the French in that city to death.

A gentleman who left Holland on Tuesday last, arrived in town yesterday, he states, that before he left Amsterdam a great ferment prevailed in the public mind, that the people seemed inclined to oppose the measures of their government, and that an account, said to have been received of an insurrection having broken out in Flanders, greatly tended to augment and keep alive that spirit of disobedience which was little short of open revolt.

This morning, Government received, by one of our cruisers, arrived at Harwich from the Dutch coast, intelligence of extraordinary exertions making by king Louis, to raise and embody all persons capable of military service. This force, when collected, was to be marched to the frontiers of Westphalia, where, it was not concealed, the situation of his brother Jerome had become very perilous. A letter from Rotterdam, dated on the evening of the 26th ult. says—

"It is expected that the king of Westphalia has, in consequence of a general commotion among his subjects, by this time taken refuge in Frankfurt, the inhabitants of which city are even apprehensive of a hostile visit from the insurgents."

Letters were received from Amsterdam of 10 late date as the 28th inst. They write that no account of the 2d battle between the two grand armies had reached them; it was certain, however, that Bonaparte was in an awkward predicament. He was completely kept in check by the archduke Charles, while the whole of the Tyrol was up in arms, and the north of Germany is in possession of the Austrians. It was understood in Holland that all the Dutch ports would be closed on the 20th July, but on what account was not said. American vessels would not be admitted according to the present determination of the Dutch government.

The public funds have varied very little for these last four days. Omnium was to day at 3-4, and Consols for the account vacillated between 69 1-4 and 69 3-8.

The marquis of Wellesley has been prevented from setting off upon his mission to Spain, on account of his indisposition. The noble marquis being recovered, will leave London on Monday for Portsmouth, to proceed to Spain. He will be accompanied by lord Apsley, the son of earl Bathurst.

The expedition, which is now in great forwardness, will certainly be ready to sail in a week. We lament to state, that government have experienced great difficulties in the procuring of transports. The American Merchants have this day been informed, that such American ships as can be at Deptford early in the week, may be engaged for a three months service, at 25s. per month.

A letter from Carlisle mentions, that eight American vessels had been seized in Russian ports and condemned.

Some of the German papers talk of negotiations for peace. We trust there is no foundation for them—for what real permanent good or glory could result from them. Bonaparte would return to France, not with more pacific sentiments in his heart, but with a determination to make war again the moment a favorable opportunity presents itself. Surely, surely Austria and every State must be convinced that there can be no end to war, but in the overthrow of him who is the author of it.

PLYMOUTH, June 27.—Sailed, the Revenge, 74, and Statira, 28, to the westward. By the Cesar, 84, hon. rear admiral Stopford, from Basque Roads, is learnt, that all the French line of battle-ships except those

destroyed, are gone up the river near Rochefort to be repaired as fast as possible. One frigate is kept in Basque Roads as a guard-ship.

LONDON, July 2.—We hear with much pleasure, that accounts have been received by government, of the French having been repulsed with considerable loss in several attempts which they made on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ult. to cross the Danube, in the neighbourhood of Presburg. The details of these operations are unknown; but the fact of the defeat of the enemy is so far credited by ministers, as to have induced their communication of it to the Prince Stahrenberg; and to the Spanish Ambassador.

Yesterday we received an Amsterdam paper of Tuesday last, together with several German Gazettes to the 20th ult. The information which they furnish will be read with interest, principally as shewing the great embarrassment to which Bonaparte is reduced, and the successes that have attended the patriotic exertions of the Tyroleans.

So critical has Bonaparte's situation become, and so comprehensive are his expedients to re-inforce his army, that the soldiers wounded in the battle of Ratibone Eckmuhl, &c. who were left in the sick quarters at Munich, Augsburg, &c. have been obliged to appear before a Medical Commission charged with an examination into the condition of their wounds, and every man sufficiently recovered to be competent to any kind of Military duty, has been sent to the army in wagons. Between the 1st and 12th of June, Gen. Moulin sent from Augsburg upwards of 300 wounded officers for Vienna. Many of these who were unable to bear the fatigue of a land carriage were conveyed by water.

The communication between Munich and Vienna has become so insecure from the incursions of the Austrians and Tyrolese, that five waggons loaded with specie, which were proceeding from Munich for the payment of the French army, had, on their arrival at Markel, been obliged to return to Munich, and it was supposed would be sent for greater security to Augsburg.

Bonaparte, after the battle of Ratibone, ordered his military chest, and the greater part of the baggage of his army, to be sent to Mentz. Promising his soldiers abundant supplies from the Austrian magazines. He has, however, been disappointed, and been obliged to bring back his baggage, &c. from the Rhine to Augsburg, and to transport it thence to Vienna on rafts, with a considerable quantity of baggage and ammunition, on the Danube, below the Grims.

The most important successes continue to crown the patriotic exertions of the Tyroleans. They have compelled the Bavarian general Deroy, to fly from the strong position of Kufstein, after two days fighting and to retire by Wilschbachan towards Munich. Gen. Picard had at the same time, been driven from Kempton, and been pursued as far as Kaufbeuren, within four miles of Augsburg, while the Wurttemberg corps, under Gen. Von Scheller, has been beaten beyond the Schussen. Another corps of Patriots from Schenitz, had advanced into Bavaria, as far as Aibling and had on their rout been joined by numbers of inhabitants.

A body of Austrian Cavalry, from the Tyrol, has penetrated through Bavaria into Franconia. It proceeded by Eßlingen and Giefelingen, and levied heavy contributions on its route. Gen. Moulin dispatched a corps of French and Bavarian horse for Augsburg, by Neuburg and Auchtadt, towards Nuremberg, to watch their motions of Dietfurth; the hostile squadron came in contact, and after a sharp action, the French retreated, and the Austrians continued on their route to Nuremberg, where it is understood they joined the Bohemian corps, under the command of the duke of Brunfwich.

The archduke Maximilian, on retiring from Vienna, carried with him the whole of his own corps, together with 6,000 men who had joined him on the 11th, under the orders of gen. Kienmayer, and this retreat which is represented in the French bulletin as the flight of a few individuals, was conducted with the greatest order.

Early in last month, several waggons loaded with presents from Napoleon to Alexander, passed through Frankfurt on their route from Paris to Petersburg. They are valued at 3,000,000 of Roubles.

A considerable number of troops have been stationed along the Russian coasts in the Baltic, under an apprehension of a descent from the British squadrons in that sea.

Extraordinary exertions are making in Bavaria to recruit the army, and six battalions of reserve have been ordered.—The people, however, are decidedly averse to the service, and great numbers have joined the insurgents in the Tyrol.

Lord Levison Gower, it is reported, is to have a seat in the cabinet attached to his War Secretaryship. The unusual association of appointments is imputed to Mr. Canning, with a view, it is added, to strengthen that gentleman's influence in the Council.

The Earl of Chatham has, it is reported, given the necessary orders for his immediate departure as commander in chief of the intended grand expedition. His lordship is not to be superseded in the Ordnance department, Sir T. Triggs, as deputy, undertaking to preside at the head of that office during his lordship's absence.

Since the raising of the embargo in America, 150 sail of merchantmen have entered the port of Liverpool, whereas only two vessels have entered the port of London.

THE EXPEDITION.

The most active and unwearied exertions are now making at Chatham, Ramsgate, Deal, & Portsmouth, by the different Boards, to expedite the embarkation of the troops assembled at those places; and so anxious is the commander in chief to have all the force he can collect on the Grand Expedition, that he has directed all the detachments of the corps assembled at the depot in the Isle of Wight to be formed in a battalion, and officered immediately.

The command of this corps has been given to Col. Cochrane, who is to embark with them immediately.

Mr. J. Trotter, Gen. Brownigge, Sir L. Pepps, and Commissioner Bowen, are going down to superintend at the points of embarkation.

A letter from Portsmouth of the 30th, says—"Many of the King's ships, which are to receive troops, have had their lower deck guns taken out, and will very soon be ready for the soldiers. Every exertion is making by Sir R. Curtis, Admiral Otway, Capt. Patten of the Transport office, and Mr. Poppleton the Commissary General. Five hundred of the Artillery, with their guns, embark on board the Resolution, 74. The Fife-shire Militia, which were a few days ago embarked here for Scotland, were this day disembarked, their transports being wanted for the expedition in the Downs, whither every transport here, has been sent. The 35th have marched into the camp at Southsea, and the 8th and 23d into the camp at Stoke's bay; the 26th goes into camp tomorrow."

A letter from Canterbury of the 30th, mentions, that preparations for the great argument continue to be made without relaxation, in that district; and from the arrangements for the march of the troops, it was likely that the whole would be at sea at nearly the same time, three divisions at Portsmouth, Harwich and in the Downs, by which means a junction of the whole would be speedily effected. From the circumstance of the transports being victualled only for a fortnight, it was inferred that their destination was not remote; and from the embarkation taking place on the eastern coast, it was concluded that the object of attack was not to the southward.

The artillery intended to accompany the grand expedition will exceed, by far, the largest force of this description that ever left the British shores. The battering train numbers 100 pieces, up to 24 pounders, with mortars and howitzers of the largest diameter and ammunition in proportion. Eight more brigades of foot artillery—four from Woolwich, and four from the eastern district, are also under orders; the total will comprise 2000 effective men. Col. Terrott, with the rank of brigadier, will take the command, with six field officers under him, of whom lieut. Dixon will be one. Of the companies ordered from Canterbury, capt. Monroe's let out yesterday, and the rest will follow this day.

The three great points of embarkation are Deal, Ramsgate and Portsmouth. A great many more are to be armed en flute to convey the troops; for example, 20 of the class of 74 guns each, carry 300 troops, will at once, convey a force of 12,000, with their staff, guns, ammunition, &c. Lord Chatham will, it is said, go out as commander in chief, and 25 general officers of reputation, are named as likely to have commands.

The following is said to be an accurate statement of the effective strength of the corps to be employed on the expedition: Cavalry 2350—Infantry 34,400. When the artillery, engineers, &c. are added, the amount will be, as we have already stated, not less than 40,000 men.

The following distinguished naval officers go with the expedition: Sir R. Strachan, adm. Stopford, adm. Otway, Sir R. Keats, and lord Cochrane.

July 3.—We understand that the American Consul here has received information that the existing state of affairs between the U. States and France rendered it hazardous to American vessels, particularly with colonial produce, to proceed at this time to the ports of Holland, as some, which had already arrived, were under difficult and embarrassing circumstances. Tobacco and pot ashes, however, are allowed by law to enter; but on a view of all circumstances, those concerned will judge of the risk they run in proceeding there at this moment.

Portsmouth, July 2.—The Millbank cartel, arrived on Friday night at this port from Morlaix. Col. Washington Morton, who failed in her from Portsmouth, with despatches from the American Government for that of France, landed there on the 21st ult. but it was with great difficulty that he obtained permission to go on shore.

NEW COMMERCIAL DECREE.

Extract from the minutes of the Secretaries of State.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

From our Imperial camp at Ebersdorf, 4th June, 1809.

Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

We have decreed, and do hereby decree as follows:

Art. 1.—The relations between France & Holland shall be re-established upon the same footing as before our decree of the 16th September, 1808.

Art. 2.—Our minister of finances is directed to see the present decree put in execution.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

[This imperial prohibitory decree of the 16th September last, now repealed by the above decree, prevented the importation of colonial produce into France from Holland. But new and severe decrees against American Commerce are daily expected by the merchants in Holland.]

In the Court of King's Bench on the 3d ult. an action was brought by a Mr. Wright an upholsterer, against Col. Wardle for the recovery of £147. for articles furnished Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, upon his personal promise of payment—in return for which Mrs. C. was to give him every information in her power relative to her connection with his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

It appears that after Col. Wd. had accomplished his object against the Duke of York, he denied the promise he had made to Wright and the action was the consequence. On the day succeeding the trial, Wardle, in an address "To the public of the United Kingdom," declared, that the verdict was obtained by "perjury alone," and while he pledged himself to prove it by a course of law, he begged the public would suspend their judgment.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 5.

LEXINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

Mrs. BECK most respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her Academy will open on Monday, the 4th September. The hours of tuition (as long as the season will permit) will be from 8 till 12 A. M. and from 3 till 6 P. M.

The following is a list of the Young Ladies, who received Premiums at the late examination, viz:
Miss M. Merrell, for Spelling.
Robert, Reading and Arithmetick.
Pollethwait, Writing.
Hunt, Each a premium in
Vanderburgh, the three Dramatical
January, rehearsals.
Nannette Price, Composition.
Hunt, Parfing, Terrestrial and Astronomical Problems, and Political Geography.
A. K. Wilson, Altronomy and Geographical Rehearsal.
Logan, English Syntax.
Helen Vanderburgh, Mulick.

SECOND CLASS.
Miss Overton, Geographical and Grammatical Rehearsal and Parfing.
The Dancing School, by Mrs. Mentelle, continues without interruption.

We shall, at the request of some of our friends in the neighbouring towns, publish weekly the Lexington market price of Hemp and spun Yarns.

PRICE CURRENT, LEXINGTON.

Hemp, per cwt. 5. c.
Yarns, lb. 9.

Military Volunteer Parade.

On the 21st inst. a Dinner will be given by the officers of the 42d Regiment to the Uniform Companies; to which all the men who will appear in Uniform are invited.

A gentleman from New-Orleans, which place he left on the 29th ult. states that the principal part of our troops had been ordered to that city for its protection, in consequence of the great influx of French refugees from the island of Cuba, who had become very insolent to the citizens.

On Wednesday last, a Duel was fought in the state of Ohio, opposite to Augusta, between Mr. David Trimble and Mr. Henry Daniel, both attorneys of Mount Sterling Ken. They crossed the Ohio early in the morning, attended by seconds, Mr. James Clarke and Mr. Coleman Graves; their surgeons, Dr. N. Warfield and Dr. James Overton.

They fired nearly at the same instant—Mr. Trimble escaped unhurt—but Mr. Daniel was dangerously wounded; he received the ball on the right side, about the seventh true rib, which penetrated the liver and ranged obliquely towards the spine below the diaphragm.

On Thursday morning the ball was not extracted, but some hopes were entertained of his recovery, by the physicians. (Dove.)

Look out for Counterfeit Money!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the state of Ohio to his friend in this place, 25th July 1809. I have been for some time past, busily engaged in apprehending a set of scoundrels who are concerned in coining and circulating counterfeit money, to wit, 10 and 20 dollar bills on the bank of the U. States, \$3 bills on the bank of Trenton, eagles, half eagles, crowns and dollars, made of base metal.—Last night the prison was broke, and four of those villains made their escape; they are lurking in the hills, where they will remain a few days, to satiate their vengeance on a few who have been active in their detection.—From every circumstance, the lawless set have extended their Notes and base coin, through this country into upper Louisiana. [Louisville Gaz.]

ST. LOUIS, August 16

Having heard of the execution of several Delaware's and Shawanie's, at their towns near Cape Girardeau, we had the curiosity to enquire of Rogers, the Shawanie chief, as to the truth of the report.

Mr. Rogers says that Waabeleththeb a Delaware, and Thathaway a Shawanie chief, summoned him to attend a solemn council at their towns, that on his arrival there he found that a great revolution was about to take place, they had interdicted the use of intoxicating liquors and determined to abandon the chase, to raise flock and corn for food, and teach their women to spin and weave their cloths. They had established a court to try criminals, four persons were tried, three men were found guilty and one woman acquitted. The condemned were led out of town to a thick woods and tomahawk'd, they were then placed on an immense pile of wood and burnt to ashes upwards of one hundred men afflicted at the execution.

We are extremely happy to learn, that the unfortunate captives confined at Carthagena, for their connection with Miranda, have succeeded in effecting their escape and have returned in health to their native country.—(U. S. Gazette.)

We are informed, (says the Boston Gazette) that Col. Pickering has directed a prosecution in Baltimore, against the editor of the Whig, for publishing a malignant libel.—(Philadelphia Gazette.)

From the National Intelligence.

Mr. Secretary Smith received on the 14 inst. from Mr. Erskine, a long and very satisfactory letter in answer to one of 9th inst. in which Mr. Smith had respectfully requested a candid explanation, as to the conversations, which Mr. Canning's dispatch of the 23d of January had imputed to Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and himself.

Mr. Erskine has moreover, in this letter, stated the reasons, which in the exercise of the discretion given him, had induced him not to lay his instructions before the government of the U. States.

These papers will, no doubt, be communicated in due time to Congress.

A wit observed that Bonaparte must now be in the Funds, as he had lately received a Check on the Bank of the Danube. Phil. Gaz.

HAYDN, the celebrated Musical Composer, aged 79—died in Vienna on the 31st of May.—Id.

From the Boston Palladium, August 18. By the Fair Trader, Shackleford, which arrived yesterday morning from Halifax, we received papers to the 18th inst. and letters to the 19th. The papers contain London dates to July 5, and our letters mention the arrival of the packet on the 9th, from Falmouth on her way to New-York, bringing London intelligence to the 7th. No paper had been published at Halifax after her arrival. We have however, a few articles of intelligence received by her.

A London paper of July 5, had mentioned, that "it was said" orders had been given for a general embargo in Great Britain and Ireland. But we have not learnt whether the Packet brought intelligence confirming or contradicting this report. From the file on this point, we doubt whether the measure has been taken. But if it were, a notice can be perceived in the near approach of the moment for failing the great expedition.—There could be no reason to consider the measure as taken from hostility to this country. Since writing the above, we have seen a letter which mentions that the Packet brought news of the Embargo. A gentleman passenger in the Fair Trader, believes the only brought information that the expedition of the embargo continued.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Aug. 3. "By the arrival of the frigate Jamaica and the ship Bee, from England, we have London papers to July 5.

"The French army near Vienna still continues inactive. The Russian force which is said to be approaching, consists of only 40,000 men. The Prussians will strengthen Austria to this amount, if it is true that they have declared against France.

"There are some hints of overtures for peace between the emperors of Austria and France. Baron Von Vilcount is said to be gone to Vienna; and Bonaparte has sent counts Pergen and Zengendorff to Walventdorf, where the emperor of Austria resides. The Monitor says, "this circumstance has given rise to reports of peace.

"Bavaria and Wirtemberg are overrun by insurgents, and Switzerland is said to be in commotion."

"Aug. 9.—The Lady Pellew packet has just arrived from Falmouth, 29 days. I have yet only seen a London paper of July 6, the English Chronicle. It says, "we flop the price to date, that intelligence to the 30th ult. from Corunna, announces the entire evacuation of Galicia, by the armies under Ney and Soult, whose united forces had been reduced to 12,000. They carried with them 6000 sick and wounded. Thus the port of Ferrol is again delivered from the enemy."

"August 9, at night.—Since writing this morning, I have seen a London paper, the Evening Mail of July 7. The Postscript says, "Letters from Heligoland of the 2d inst. were received yesterday.—It was reported and believed there, at that date, that a further battle had taken place between the two Grand Armies near the Danube in which the French were defeated with great loss.

Our Collector has just informed me, that the clause in the Act permitting the American Trade to these ports (Halifax, Shelburne &c.) in American bottoms, having expired with the last session of Parliament, a new clause had been passed previous to its expiration authorizing his Majesty to permit that trade under certain restrictions, by his Order in Council, until the year 1812—but his Majesty not having thought proper to renew his order in council to that effect, the trade to these ports in American bottoms, could no longer be permitted here.

Yesterday, Mr. Jackson, his majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, took leave of his majesty previous to leaving England.

THE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, July 5.—From the secrecy which has hitherto been preserved, there is not the smallest reason to believe that the numerous points of destination which have been ascribed to the expedition are announced on any better authority than that of mere conjecture. The quantity of artillery, both field and battering, is so numerous, as to render it extremely probable that a sudden attack is meditated on some great naval arsenal, or place of strength of some of our enemies. It is already discovered that it will be impossible to complete the various arrangements so early as the 8th instant, on which it was originally proposed that the Expedition should sail, & to collect the whole at one point is found equally impracticable, within any reasonable time; the Expedition must therefore sail from different ports.—Portsmouth is the grand point of assembly; at Harwich and the Downs also troops are collecting. Notwithstanding the expedient of employing ships of war to convey the troops, which now appears to be a measure of necessity, the deficiency is such, that even foreign vessels have been taken up by Government as transports.

London, July 5.—Orders are said to have been issued for a rigorous and General Embargo in every port in the United Kingdom.

Letter from the Emperor Bonaparte to the Duke of Sudermania.
MY BROTHER—I have received your royal highness's letter of the 7th March. You are right to believe that I wish Sweden to enjoy tranquility, happiness and peace with her neighbors. Neither Russia, Denmark nor myself, were eager to wage war against Sweden—but on the contrary, did every thing to ward off disasters, which it was easy to foresee. I have taken the earliest opportunity to acquaint those courts with your royal highness's

sentiments and views; and trust that they will perfectly agree with me in opinion—and that it will not be our fault, if Sweden should not be restored to the enjoyment of happiness.

As soon as I shall be informed of the intentions of my allies, I will not fail to communicate them to your royal highness. In the mean time, you will not entertain a doubt of the respect which I entertain for your nation—of my wish for its happiness—and of the high esteem with which your character and virtues have inspired me for your royal highness.

I pray to God, to keep you, my brother, in his holy guard. Your good Brother,
NAPOLEON.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The ship Edward, capt. Elliot, arrived at New-York on Sunday evening, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 6th July.

The Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday says:—Capt. E. did not bring any Portuguese papers, but informs, that the French had entirely evacuated Portugal—that the Portuguese and British armies were preparing to pursue the French in their retreat through Spain, and that the greatest harmony prevailed amongst the Portuguese and British, since the retreat of the French from Oporto.—He further states, that the markets for American produce were good at Lisbon—flour \$12, corn 2, and other American produce proportionably high."

MARSHAL LAFNES

LATE DUKE OF MONTEBELLO.
The curiosity which has been excited by the death of this gallant soldier, may perhaps receive some small satisfaction by the following brief account of his life. Marshal Lafnes, it is said, was the son of an inn-keeper in the south of France; he entered the army as a private, a short time previous to the revolution, but was soon promoted. The first official account we have of him, is, that he was appointed a general of brigade, in the army of Italy in 1795. At the battle of Lodi, in conjunction with Massena and others, he led the troops across the bridge, in face of a tremendous fire from the Austrian artillery; and at the action in the village of Arcole, he was carried off the field covered with wounds. Marshal Lafnes followed the fortunes of Bonaparte, when he undertook his expedition to Egypt. In this campaign he displayed his usual intrepidity, and was severely wounded at the assault upon St. Jean de Acre.—He was one of the favorite generals who accompanied Bonaparte when he returned to France. Soon after his arrival he was appointed to the command of the vanguard of the army in Italy, and greatly signalized himself in the actions which took place previous to the battle of Marengo, particularly at Montebello, from which he afterwards derived his title. At the conclusion of the war, he was sent by the first Consul as ambassador to Portugal, where he continued several years. In the last war with Austria, Marshal Lafnes held a distinguished command, and gained considerable credit by his conduct, particularly at the celebrated battle of Austerlitz, where he commanded the left wing of the French army. His daring courage in the late wars, and at the assault of Saragossa, is too well known to need recital. After many victories gained by him in the present war, he received a mortal wound, at the late action on the Danube, of which he lingered till the 31st of May, when he expired. He had received 13 wounds during his life, and was supposed to be one of the bravest and most skillful generals that the world has produced. N. Y. Pub. Adv.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of probity and industry, (with letters of good recommendation) wishes to engage in the Mercantile business, for two or three years. A letter addressed to Philadelphia, in Woodford county will be attended to.

Episcopal Church Lottery.

NOTICE.—The drawing is necessarily postponed until Saturday the 16th instant, on account of the returns of sales of Tickets at a distance, not having all come in. The drawing will be held at Mr. William Satterwhite's tavern, at 3 o'clock, on that day.

THE Members of the Lexington Jockey Club are requested to meet at Postlethwait's tavern on Tuesday the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. Martin, Sec'y,
Lexington, 4th Sept. 1809

DIRECTORS

OF THE OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT AT WASHINGTON (Pa.)

PARKER CAMPBELL, President.
David Shields, Joseph Pentecost,
Thomas Adeson, John Hoge,
Robert Hazlett, James Allison,
Hugh Wilson, Thomas Patterson,
Alexander Reed, William Hogg,
Daniel Moore, James Stephenson,
David Cook, Robert Bowland,
Alexander Murdoch,

Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, Pa. July 31st, 1809.

The office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, (Pa.) has commenced its operations. The office will be kept open for business from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, every day in the year, (Sundays, Christmas day and the Fourth day of July excepted.)

The office will take charge of the cash of all such persons, as shall choose to place it there, free of expense, and will keep it subject to the order of the depositor, payable at sight.

Tuesday in each week will be a day of discount, and all notes offered for discount, must be delivered into the office on the Monday preceding. Discounts will be made upon personal security with at least two respectable names of persons residing within the state, (the firm of a house being considered as one name only) for terms of time not exceeding sixty days, exclusive of three days of grace, which will be allowed on all bills and notes, payable to the office, and discount taken for the same.

To entitle a note to be discounted at this office, if either drawer or endorser thereof resides out of the state it is essential that there should be at least three responsible names upon the paper, (the firm of a house being considered as one name only) the payment must be assigned to be at this office, in form following: 1809.

Dollars.

Sixty days after date, I promise to pay at the office of Discount and Deposit, at Washington, (Pa.) to or order, _____ dollars without defalcation, value received.

Where a note is discounted for the use of the drawer, besides his indorsement, he must write "credit the drawer" at the bottom of the note, with his signature annexed thereto.

Drafts will be given on the Philadelphia bank, payable at sight, charging for the same one half per cent.

JOHN NEAL, Cashier.
Washington, (Pa.) 3

Advertisement.

THAT the road to Lexington from Harrodsburgh, by the mouth of Shawanee Run Ferry, is now sufficiently good for gigs and carriages; and against Christmas we will be able to take waggons that road.

John Allen.

August 26th, 1809.

BARBAQUE.

P. TAYLOR will prepare a Barbaque at Mr. Howard's Medical Well, on the road leading from Lexington to Paris, on Friday the 8th inst. The ladies and gentlemen who can make it convenient to favour him with their company, are respectfully invited. A large and commodious dancing floor will be prepared for the amusement of the company. The entertainment to last from 10 o'clock A. M. till 6 P. M.—Tickets One Dollar.

September 2.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON has (in addition to his former assortment) just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of good and fashionable Merchandize,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons; if They will be sold unusually low.

Lexington, Sept. 1, 1809.

Mr. PIES

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will commence the second quarter of his dancing school, at the house of Capt. Postlethwait, on Friday next, provided a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.—The quarter will consist of twenty-six days; and the terms Ten Dollars, to be paid at the expiration. The school will be held on every Friday and Saturday.

From the patronage which Mr. P. has received, and the general satisfaction given, he has no doubt but a sufficient number will be obtained prior to the day above mentioned.

Mr. PIES will also give private lessons in Music on the Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar.

Lexington, September 2, 1809.

MILLER'S INN.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage. He has made several improvements to his former buildings, which render them as large and commodious as any in the state. He has on hand a good assortment of liquor, and will at all times use every exertion to furnish his house and stable with every thing necessary to the prompt and agreeable accommodation of those who may think proper to call on him. By punctual and personal attention to every department of his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.

6m Robert Miller.

Richmond, Kentucky, August 18th, 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he is about to remove from this place to Louisville, in the course of the present month, requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, and all those to whom he is indebted, to bring forward their accounts for settlement.

John Grant.

P. S. I have for sale and excellent new CART, with HARNESS complete for two horses—Also, the TWO HORSES.

J. G.

Lexington, Sept. 4, 1809.

A Shingle and Nail Cutting Machine.

THE Patent Right for the above machine will be disposed of on reasonable terms for the state of Kentucky. Those proprietors of land who have suitable timber standing near the banks of navigable waters, and who wish to turn it to the best account, will have a particular interest in the purchase of this right. The machine is plain and simple in all its parts, and can alike be applied to the making of Shingles, Laths, Barrel Staves as also to the Cutting of Nails. For further particulars apply to the Printer, or by letters post paid, to Joseph Coppinger, Baltimore.

The Kentucky Abolition Society
WILL meet at the Reverend GEORGE SMITH'S on Franklin county, September the 26th, 1809.

3

Carter Tarrant, President.

Georgetown Jockey Club Rates

WILL commence on Thursday the 28th of September: first: the first day three mile heats; the second day two mile heats, and the third day one mile heats—free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying the following weights:

An aged horse 126 pounds,
Six years old 120 —
Five years old 110 —
Four years old 96 —
Three years old 80 —

Mares, fillies or geldings, to be allowed three pounds.

The members of the club are notified to attend the stated meeting on Wednesday the 27th of September next, at the House of Peter Mason, in Georgetown, at three o'clock, P. M.

Thomas W. Hawkins, Secretary.

SCHEME

OF A LOTTERY,

To raise the sum of 750 dollars, for the purpose of finishing the Episcopal Church in Lexington, and towards the purchase of an ORGAN.

1 Prize of 1000 dollars, being the last drawn ticket except

five.
5 do. of 100 dollars, each, \$ 500
5 do. of 50 do. 250
10 do. of 20 do. 200
5 do. of 10 do. 50
1000 do. of 3 do. 3000

1026 Prizes. 5000
974 Blanks.

2000 Tickets at 2 1/2 dollars, is \$ 5000
Not one blank to a prize.

Prizes to be paid in thirty days after the drawing is finished—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.—and prizes not demanded in twelve months will be considered as donations to the Church. The drawing will positively commence on Saturday the 1st of September.

WILLIAM MORTON,
WALTER WARFIELD,
DAVID SHEELY,
JOHN WYATT.

Tickets may be had of either of the Managers, and at the Office of the Reporter and Kentucky Gazette.

Lexington, K. July 5, 1809.

Strayed from the subscriber, living

in Georgetown, about the last of April, a pair of twin steers, three years old, brindle and white, their horns turn inwards toward the points; there is very little difference to be observed between them except one is a darker brindle than the other. Any person giving information of said steers, so that I get them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by

Saml. Shepard.

Georgetown, 19th July, 1809.

IN conformity to a decree of the Clarke circuit court, at their June term, 1809, in a suit wherein Mathew Anderson is complainant, and Samuel Gardner, defendant—we, as commissioners, named in said decree, sell, on the second Saturday in December next, at three months credit,

One House and Lot in Winchester, known in the plan of said town by No. 86. The sale to be on the premises, where we will attend.

James Symson }
Wm. N. Lane. }
Peter Flanigan. }
August 28th, 1809. 3m

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

CLARKE CIRCUIT, &c.

June Term, 1809.

John Roberts, complainant

against

John Wilson, &c. defendants

In CHANCERY.

The defendant George Eastham not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,
James Anderson, d. c. c. c. c.

Mississippi Territory of the U. S.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

JULY TERM, 1809—viz:

William Nash

vs.

Samuel Cabell

Attachment.

ORDERED, that in this case, all proceedings be stayed, for the term of six months from the return of the process in this case, 24 h July, 1809; and that notice shall issue from this court to the defendant, by post or other conveyance, to be inserted in the "Kentucky Gazette," that the defendant appear, put in bail, and plead to the action of the plaintiff aforesaid, in which case his estate attached shall be liberated and his garnishee discharged, otherwise judgment shall go by default.

(A copy.) Teste,

Joshua Downs, Clk.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office,

Twelve and a Half Cents,

A NEW AND CANDID

INVESTIGATION

OF THE QUESTION,

IS REVELATION TRUE?

Proving the impossibility of Natural Religion, and the certainty of Revealed.

BY JAMES FISHBACK,

OF LEXINGTON.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah Alfred has let my bed and board without any just cause—this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, from this date.

Fielding Alfred.

Lexington, August 28, 1809.

AN IMPOSTER!

THE public are cautioned to be on their guard against a man at present travelling through the country, in company with a little boy, styled by the former Young American Rostier. The man's name is SIERSON, and we believe was not long since a performer in some one of the American Theatres. His exterior and deportment will easily lead to a recognition of him—he is forward bold and impudent; and with a weak head and corrupt heart, possesses all the confidence of a man of sense and integrity—his person is very passable, and his appearance, at first sight, rather more genteel than otherwise—the youth is pronounced by Sierfon, to be his son; and in his behaviour, displays as little modesty or affability as the father. This man, during the past week exhibited the little boy before the people of Petersburg, in an Entertainment composed of Songs, Recitations &c. contracted debts to some amount, with the printer, tavernkeeper, &c. &c. and absconded without paying one cent! As we understand it is his common custom to act, and to combine with this species of twindling, some other acts of a dishonest nature, we deem it a duty which we owe the public, to place them on their guard against any future impositions from the same source.

It is probable this man Sierfon is making the tour of the United States, in pursuit of the same dishonest livelihood. Printers of newspapers, therefore, will render an essential service to the profession, and to the great interests of society, by copying this article into their respective Gazettes.

Office of the "Intelligencer," Petersburg (Virg.) August 1st, 1809.

Taken up by John Endicott, living in Harrison county, on the waters of Indian creek, a bay mare, three years old, four white feet, two tail, about fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars, no perceivable brands; potted be fore

Gresham Forest, j. p. H. c.

June the 1st day, 1809.

Taken up by Jacob Burk, living near Cadwell's mill, a dark bay mare, about fourteen hands high, has a long ear and flip, is about four years old, no brands perceivable; appraised to thirty-five dollars, this 20th of May, 1809.

Marquis Calmes, j. p.

Came to my plantation, twelve months since, a black mare, supposed to be fourteen hands high, and three years old, branded on the near shoulder H, on the near buttock E. The appraisers were sworn before Squire Young.

William Allen.

Two miles from Lexington,

POETRY

DIBDIN'S LAST SONG.

MY LOVE'S A VESSEL TRIM AND GAY.

My love's a vessel trim and gay,
Rigged out with truth and florid with honor;
As thro' life's sea she cuts her way,
All eyes with rapture gaze upon her.
Built every word-ring heart to please,
The lucky shipwright's love and fancy,
From them to stern the moves with ease,
And at her launch they call'd her Nancy.

When bearing up against life's gales,
So well she stems the dangerous trouble;
I call her Anna as she sails,
Her form's so grand, her air's so noble.
When o'er the trembling waves she flies,
That plays and sports as the advances,
"Well laid, my Nan," I fondly cries,
As my full heart in concert dances.

In steering fails before life's breeze,
So sweetly gentle is her motion;
She's Ann—for as she moves with ease,
She seems the queen of all the ocean.
But when on Sunday's rigg'd in flays,
Like beauty gay and light as fancy,
She wins my heart a thousand ways,
I then delight to call her Nancy.

When laying on a tack so near,
The breeze her milk white bosom filling,
She seems the yielding waves to fleet,
I call her Nancy, my bosom thrilling.
Thus is the precious to my heart,
By whatever name comes o'er my fancy;
Gracful or gay; grand, neat or smart,
Or Anna, Ann, Nan, Nancy, or Nancy.

EXTRACTED FROM THE
"PORT FOLIO."

THE MORALIST.

HE who determines to lead a life of idleness, or licentious pleasure, or to devote his days to the pursuits of avarice, or of ambition, does not know, at the time he forms this determination, that the certain attendants upon intemperance, if it should not be attended with untimely mortality, are, fatigue, languor and dull enjoyment; the death of vivacity, if not of life; expiration of the spirit, if not of the breath of existence; that the infallible and invariable effect of inactivity is melancholy; that the immoderate desire of superfluous possessions, even when crowned with prosperity, must be accompanied with anxiety, with dissatisfaction, and while a single superior can be seen in the fortune, the fame, or the power, upon which the supreme affections are placed, with the fretfulness of envy; that evil passions cannot, even in the smoothest situations in which human life can lay them, find a secure asylum from the roughness that irritate and torment them; that conscience, even when most successfully muffled, null, at moments, recover her voice, remonstrate with all her authority, and reprove with all her thunders, so as to flut the repose of the most tranquil, and embitter the reward of the most successful guilt. Such a one does not know when he thus dedicates his life to folly, in consequence of having received no convincing instructions from others, and having made no close observations himself concerning human nature, that temperate pleasures, innocent employment, moderate desires, generous affections, and an approving conscience, compose the greatest present happiness of which man is capable.

Upon entering the world he is deceived by the deities, he is dazzled by the glare of things. He "looketh upon their outward appearance," and is imposed upon by their plausible surfaces. He mistakes height of station for superiority to care; affluence of possession for fullness of joy; the arm of power for capacity to execute whatever inclination can prompt. He has no idea of the indigence which it is possible for the great to experience.—He has heard of the toils of virtue to obtain her serious and sublime ends, but not of the toils of voluptuousness to invent some new pleasure, when the world of it has been exhausted by excess. He has heard of the sigh of sorrow, of the sigh of sympathy, of the sigh of penitence, but never of the sigh of loth. He has been told of the weight of calamity but not of the weight of time. He has often been informed of the wants of mankind, but has never been led to number among them the want of something to do; a want as legibly inscribed in many a melancholy countenance, and as painful to nature, as any other necessity. He has seen the sensualist at the banqueting board, but never in the flat intervals that separate the feasters of animated entertainments. The fong of his mirth, the roar of his riot, have reached his ear, but not the groans of his solitude, but not the lamentations of his littlest hour. He has beheld the fire of his kindled look, in his excited moment, but he has not witnessed the dim eye, and the dead dejection of his aching head. He has seen the rich man's housethe rich man's table, the rich man's fields, but not the rich man's heart. He has imagined the pleasure of flattered, but not the pain of mortified pride. In contemplating the master of the palace, he had thought only of Hezekiah indulging domestic vanity in the disguise of courteous hospitality, and shewing to the admiring guests, "all the things that are in his house;" but "Abah returning home, heavy and fore displeased," is an appearance which never painted itself in his picture of grandeur. In painting to himself the image of ambition, that has climbed with successful feet, or of lust of fame, when crowned with its laurel, he delineates in his mind, a serene and satisfied figure, looking down with delight from the heights of station, or listening with transport to the tributes of praise: He has not noticed in such situations, "the wrathful and ruffled form of Jealousy darting from her dark eye malignant looks, and casting from her hand the javelin, at a larger share in the breath of celebration, or in the ribbands of honor."

A most impious piece having appeared in some of the papers which circulate in this territory, stating "that the Holy Ghost in the shape of a dove lit on the shoulder of a Baptist parson whilst preaching, and that the

oly man and the congregation were so struck with this evidence of the almighty's approbation, that they proclaimed this miracle to the world." We perceive the following notice of the circumstance in an eastern paper. On a Sunday in August last, while the Rev. Isaac Beal was preaching in the Baptist meeting-house in Pawlet a dove flew into the house, and after lighting upon the head of the preacher, and also upon his bible went out at a window. The dove was an uncommonly tame one, and belonged to a farmer in the neighborhood. It would frequently perch upon the head of persons as they passed by and the aforeaid preacher had often sported with it at the house of the farmer.—It perched upon the head of a person going to the meeting on the above mentioned Sunday and continued there until he was in the meetinghouse; when it flew into the house and played the pranks which have been described.

Count Rumford has recently married the widow of Mr. Verecay, in Paris, by which nuptial experiment he obtained a fortune of 8000l. per annum. This is evidently the most effective of all the Rumfordinizing projects for keeping a house warm.

A gentleman having a pad that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighbouring squire told him he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon "No no, says the other "I will not sell the little fellow, because I intend to marry again myself."

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine. THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most abled man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,
Joseph Boswell,
David Sutton,
John Fisher,
Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,
Wm. W. Worsley,
C. Coyle,
Bushrod Boswell,
Robert R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the jail of Fairfield district, South Carolina, on the 15th instant, Shadrack Jacobs, who shot and killed Captain Andrew Feaster of the said district, while aiding the deputy sheriff to take him with a bench warrant from the court of Newberry district, South Carolina. He made his escape and fled from justice to the state of Georgia, where he was apprehended for horse-stealing, and committed to the jail of Washington in that state, from which he was demanded by the governor of South Carolina, and brought to the jail (from which he has now escaped) in December last. A bill of indictment was preferred against him in Fairfield court at April last, for the murder of Capt. Feaster, and a true bill found by the grand jury.

Shadrack Jacobs is about forty or forty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, stout and well made, fair complexion, light brown hair mixed with gray, (cut very short when he escaped) broad face, full cheeks, rather forehead, small nose, heavy brow, blue eyes, rather approaching the hazel, sharp and penetrating, his countenance betrays suspicion and fear when spoken to quick, or on the subject of his character, speaks slow and with caution, tolerably masculine voice, draws his words, and oft gives to them a flat sound or tone, has a visible speck or defect on one of his front teeth, has a scar on some part of his face or neck, (the part not particularly recollected,) has also a remarkable scar on his breast, "his believed on the left, near the nipple, viz. a sink or hole, nearly the size of an egg.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who do or shall deliver the said Shadrack Jacobs into the said jail from which he escaped, or one hundred dollars for apprehending and confining him in any jail within five hundred miles, and information given, so that he shall be got on application by legal authority from South Carolina.

JAMES FORT MUSE, Sheriff
Fairfield district, S. Carolina.
Winnsborough, 17th July, 1809.

Notice.

THE partnership of Fisher & Gallatin, copper and tin smiths, is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons indebted to the partnership, are requested to make payment, and those to whom the firm is indebted will please to furnish their accounts.

Michael Fisbel,
Abram Gallatin.
22d July, 1809.

The business in future will be carried on by the subscriber, who has on hand a variety of Stills of different sizes, Hatters, Kettles, Boilers, Copper Tea Kettles, &c. &c. and Tin Ware, by wholesale and retail.

Michael Fisbel.
Tin Ware or Merchandise given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Notice.

WHEREAS business requires my absence from home two or three months; I have to request all those indebted to me to make payment to Thomas Wallace, Esq. who is fully authorized to transact all my business during my absence.

Alexr. Parker.
Lexington, August 15, 1809.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
For Sale at this Office.

War Department, July 8, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock, at noon of Wednesday the 24th of October next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1811, within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the territory of Michigan.

2nd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3rd. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the Mississippi or Orleans territories.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine, and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Maryland and Delaware.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th. Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armors and other persons employed in the United States' Army at that place, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1811.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, at there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit and Chicago, for six months in advance; and that each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops and that all losses sustained by the depositions of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies, which have been or may be furnished under contracts, now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS, Secretary for the
Department of War.

July 10.

Richard Marsh & Son,
MACHINE MAKERS, ORIGINALLY FROM GREAT
BRITAIN.

HARRY on their business, at the corner of Spring and Main streets Lexington—where they will furnish at short notice, the most modern and improved MACHINES for Carding and Spinning Wool, Cotton, Hemp, Flax, and Tow,—that may be worked by water, by horses or by hand; at such reduced prices, that it will be no longer the interest of any one to import articles of this kind.

The samples of machines that they have executed in this state evidence that they are masters of their profession; and they flatter themselves that their work will bear a comparison with the manufactory of Manchester.

They wish to take two or three apprentices to the business—and will give generous wages to a Journeyman Blacksmith.

Lexington, August 15, 1809.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children—four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are serviceable, the third a child of eighteen months old.—My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to

Saml. H. Woodson,
Jessamine county, 8th May, 1809.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jessamine county, of the 6th inst. one Negro Man, who calls himself Ben, and says he is the property of Richard E. Vinton, late of Virginia; he was on his way to Orleans with this vessel, when he left him—Ben is very black, thin visage, about 22 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very sensible and talkative, he had on a shirt and overalls of home spun linen, and has with him a drab great coat, lined with yellow flannel.

William McConnell, Jailor.
July 8, 1809.

Maps of Kentucky, may be had at this office.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lb. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado or Savannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons of Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with a kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prick arms, different sizes, complete sets of Benel Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description. Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

FANCY CHAIRS.

William Challen respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the Fancy Chair making business, next door to Messrs. Daniel & Charles Bradford's printing office, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work will please those who may call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White and do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coquelico and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

BLANK BOOKS,

WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.

THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.

William Essex.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

Miss Sarah Comstock,

Tailoress, from Providence, Rhode Island, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she makes gentlemen's apparel of all kinds, and ladies' dresses. All those who may think proper to favor her with their custom, may find her at the house of Lyndon Comstock, Limestone street.

August 3, 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Book-Store of
JOHNSON & WARNER,
corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington—
Observations on the utility and administration
of purgative medicine in several diseases, by James
Hamilton, M. D.

The Life and Essays of the late Dr. Franklin,
price 75 cents.

They have also just received—
An Essay on the Divine authority of the New
Testament, by David Bogue, price 1 dollar.

Means of preserving health and preventing diseases, founded principally on an attention to air and climate, drink, food, sleep, exercise, clothing, passion of the mind, and retentions and exertions, with an appendix containing observations on bathing, cleanliness and ventilation, and medicine electricity, and on the abuse of medicine. Recommendations by several respectable physicians of New York.

Geographical, Statistical and Political amusement; by which may be obtained a general and particular knowledge of the United States—in a series of interesting games, on a map designed for the purpose. This work is designed as an easy mean of uniting instruction with pleasure, and of obtaining in an agreeable manner, a familiar acquaintance with the form of the United States, and of each State and Territory, the relative positions, and their importance as respects the time of settlement, extent of territory, population, exports, and number of Senators and Representatives they are entitled to in the Congress of the Union; their islands, lakes, bays, rivers, cities, towns, villages, and most striking natural curiosities; the latitude, longitude, and population of the principal towns; notices of their history and improvements, &c. &c. By arranging the whole into a series of interesting games, it is intended to incite the youthful unimpaired mind to an acquaintance with species of information highly useful, but which can be acquired in no other way, without careful and assiduous application. \$2 50

A peep into the sports of youth, ornamented with fifty-five copperplate engravings. 19 cents.

Fables, moral and interesting, adapted for the use of children, by Abm Baldwin; ornamented with a large number of handsome cuts. 37 1-2 cents.

Commentaries on the laws of England, by Sir W. Blackstone, with the last corrections, notes, and additions, by Edward Christian, Esq. 4 vol.

A treatise on Martial Law, and Court Martial, as practised in the United States of America; published by order of the Military Philosophical society, by A. Macombe, Esq. \$3 75.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with a good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will shew the land.—And for further particulars, apply to

Thomas Hughes.
Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

REMOVAL.

E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of *GENUINE MEDICINE*, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

THE HARROGATE WATERS

ARE now in order for those who wish to make use of them. The proprietor has been induced to give the waters of his well this appellation, from their quality being that of the so much famed watering place in England (Harrogate). Those Ladies and gentlemen who have drank of the waters of both places, have pronounced them to be the same healing virtues. The road passing from Lexington to the Olimpin Springs, going by Harrogate, is not more than half a mile round. Also from Danville to Winchester, or Olimpin Springs, it is the most direct course. The subscriber is always well provided for the accommodation of Travellers, and those who please to call on him.

John M'Call.

11 miles East of Lexington,
June 11th, 1809.

Olympian Springs.

EVERY necessary arrangement being made, and the subscriber removed with his family; Visitors to this first of watering places, are assured every attention and regard shall be had to the comfort and convenience of his company. The Warm and Cold Baths are in good order; close comfortable cabins for rent, to those who are unwilling or unable to board with him. Excellent Pasturage and Grain separately for horses, not preferred at livery.

July 11, 1809,
N. B. Saddle and Gigg Horses for sale at the stable of the Kentucky Hotel.

To all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE, That on the twelfth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Harrison county, at the house of David Caldwell, on the fourth fork of Licking, Harrison county; and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of a survey of 1000 acres of land entered on the 12th day of May, 1780, for William Woods, and afterwards survey and patented for the same; and then there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate testimony to establish the beginning corner (or the whole of the lines and corners) of the said survey; and to do any other act or thing which may be deemed necessary, and the law doth authorize and require; and if not completed on that day, to adjourn from day to day until the business is finished.

August 18th, 1809. Archibald Woods.

Fleming County, Sta.
Taken up by James Williams, living on Fleming creek, at Williams' mills, a bay mare, eight years old, sixteen hands high, with a star and flip, both hind feet white half up the legs, and a small white spot on the left fore foot, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to fifty dollars, the 18th of May, 1809. Potted before me,

John D. Fleming, J. P. F. C.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court at their June term, 1809, in a suit in chancery, wherein Cornelius Coyle is complainant and Samuel Prior is defendant; will be sold to the highest bidder at the door of the court house in Lexington, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next, a Negro Girl, about 10 years of age, the property of the said Prior, to satisfy the said complainant, his debt, interest and costs, agreeably to the said decree.

GEORGE TROTTER,
ENGLEHARD YEISER, } Comm.
THOMAS WHITNEY,
April 20, 1809.

Taken up by John V. Webb, living in Scott county, near Henry's mills, one brown mare, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, has the near eye out, the right hind foot white, blaze face and small flip, bone black (po) above the hoof on the right hind foot; appraised to 25 dollars,

D. Flournoy.

25th May, 1809.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Woodford Circuit, act June Term, 1809.
William Shepherd complt.
against
John O'Bannon & Elias Lang. } In Chancery.
ham, defendants.

The defendant Elias Langham not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; or on failure, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,
John M'Kinney, Jr. Clk.

Scott County, Sta.
Taken up by Richard Osborne, in Cobb's settlement on Eagle creek, a bay mare, three years old, the near hind foot and part of the off hind foot white, fourteen hands high, no brand perceivable; appraised to 37 dollars.

Cary L. Clarke, C. S. C. C.

June 17th, 1809.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove to Baltimore, offers for sale the following property on unusual low terms. The farm on which I live, containing about 250 acres, known by the name of Petersburgh, or Scott's Landing, and formerly the residence of Gov. Scott. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of this situation as no person will feel disposed to purchase without reviewing the place; also all the household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, together with several valuable mares with colts and geldings, horned cattle and hogs, likewise that valuable and well known stud horse Figure who has stood 2 seasons near Shelby, and 2 in Woodford, he is full sixteen hands high, and equal to any horse in the state, and his colts are allowed to be fully equal to those of the best imported horses.

The terms of sale will be made known on application to me on the premises in Woodford county.
George Tellott.

July 20, 1809.

Whatever remains unsold of the above property on the last Monday in September next, will be then sold at public sale.

Richard Barry,

Boot and Shoe-M